

Mohave County Miner.

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The Yaquis and their Heroic Story.

By far the most unique and interesting tribe of Indians existing upon the western hemisphere at this time is the Yaquis, whose home is in the north western portion of the republic of Mexico, State of Sonora. Hunted and oppressed by the Spanish conquerors and their successors the Yaquis, who four centuries ago dominated the whole northern section of the territory of Mexico, have decreased in numbers until now hardly 10,000 of all the tribes are left out of the 3,000,000 they are estimated to have numbered when the conqueror, Cortez, landed.

Cortez and his lieutenants found their most determined and skillful opponents in the Yaquis. But the genius of the white man eventually overcame the feeble opposition of the Indians, who were finally subjugated and compelled to acknowledge their conquerors as their sovereign masters. When the mineral resources of the new land began to be realized by the Spaniards they forced the whole conquered population to work as slaves in the mines which had been discovered and opened through their enterprise. By tortures too awful to contemplate the Yaquis were forced to divulge to the Spaniards the source of their wealth in silver, gold and precious stones. The rapacity of the conquerors was not satisfied with the impoverishment of the aborigines.

They claimed their bodies as well and for years and years after their conquest, in fact until the beginning of the present century the miserable Yaquis were the victims of a tyranny that is only possible where the Spanish race is dominant. Not until it was discovered that so many of the Indians had been killed that not enough were left to work the mines did the King of Spain issue a decree that in some respects ameliorated the condition of the slaves and prevented their ultimate extermination. The history of these people during these three centuries of oppression has not been written. It is too bloody and cruel to be recorded, but this is known that the Yaquis, preserved that spirit of liberty which still flames out so conspicuously to day. Their hatred of the Spanish races is as great as ever.

Preserving their tribal organizations, the Yaquis, responding to the commands of their chiefs, deserted their homes in other parts of Mexico and repared early in the century to the State of Sonora, a country of mountain fastnesses, fertile plains, and capable of successful defense. Here in the remote and inaccessible heights of the Sierra Madre they established their headquarters, meanwhile cultivating with native art the fertile valleys and plains, building houses of stone, constructing irrigating works and increasing in numbers and wealth, and defying the armies that the republic periodically sent out for their extermination.

The wars between the Yaquis and Mexico have been costly and sanguinary in the extreme. Invariably victory has remained with the Indians. Their ability to adapt conditions to their defense, their skill as marksmen, their strategy and, above all, their devotion to their country have contributed to their success.

In agricultural pursuits, weaving, pottery, iron working and in many other of utilitarian arts the Yaquis excel. When fairly used they make excellent servants. They are employed on rough work on the railroads and are ever cheerful and uncomplaining.

As warriors they are fierce, brave, unrelenting and vindictive. They never take a live prisoner. It has been suspected that the republic of Mexico utilizes the Yaquis in the punishment of regiments who are insubordinate or suspected of revolutionary sentiments. A campaign against the tribes effectually disposes of ill-affected soldiers and lands them beyond the power to cause further trouble. But a brighter day is dawning for this heroic race. An American company has secured a concession to hundreds of thousands of acres on both sides of the Yaqui river and will open the fertile plains and valleys of Sonora to cultivation and settlement.

These lands produce, even under the most primitive cultivation, three to four

crops a year. All fruits of a tropical nature grow in luxuriant profusion. Everything requiring a high temperature can be raised in the Sonora country, and about the only laborers who can withstand the torrid heat are the heroic Yaquis. Under the supervision of the American concession the Yaquis will be employed. Mexico surrenders the control of these unconquered Indians, who have consented to be the vassals of the "good men from over the Rio Grande."—Call.

The acquisition of sudden wealth and the idiotic uses to which it can be put were never better illustrated than during the palmy days on the Comstock lode. A well-known writer says that when the freehanded Californians led in such lavishness, the few oldtimers who were fortunate enough to "strike it rich" soon caught the pace. One of the most noticeable instances recorded was that of Sandy Bowers who owned ten feet on the Comstock. A washerwoman in the camp owned ten feet adjoining Bowers married her, and in a year or two, their ground proving to be the heart of the surface bonanzas, they became extremely rich. Bowers began in 1861 to build a stone mansion, which finally cost him half a million dollars. While the contractor was at work on his house the wedded pair went to Europe where they spent three years. Before they left Bowers hired the International hotel and gave a banquet to nearly the whole of Virginia City. Every luxury that San Francisco could furnish was ordered for the occasion. At this event Bowers made a speech that was long quoted on the Comstock: "I've had powerful good luck in this country, an' now I've got money to throw at the birds. There aren't no chance for a gentleman to spend his coin in this country, an' so me an' Mrs. Bowers is goin' to Yoorup to take in the sights." Sandy continued to throw his money at the birds. He died in 1868, the mine ceased to pay and Mrs. Bowers, reduced to poverty, became widely known as the "Sacrificer of Washoe," the most popular fortune teller on the Comstock. Men's heads were continually in the clouds; they saw a network of silver beneath their feet and the fine strands widening into solid wedges of ore. No metaphor can exaggerate the prevailing delirium. Men were drunken with the wine of sudden success, and scattered their money broadcast. A superintendent filled the water tank with champagne for his guests at a wedding. Another mining man put door handles of solid silver throughout his house. The works, offices, residences and stables of officials were constructed on a scale of expenditure that would have befitted an oriental prince. Terraces, fountains, thoroughbred horses, libraries in morocco, "bought by the foot" like silver ledges, the costliest of whatever could be worn, drank or eaten—these were counted among the necessities of existence.—Western Mining World.

The mining world has been set by the ears by the developments in the Kennedy mine in Grass Valley, California. At a perpendicular depth of over 2,100 feet a body of rich ore, fully thirty feet in width, has been discovered. In magnitude the ore body will compare favorably with any yet found, and the great depth at which it lies explodes a long cherished and heretofore believed infallible tradition of the search for gold on the Pacific coast. It is an old theory which age has almost crystallized into a formula, that gold ore disappears after a certain depth has been attained. This is a creed of every old prospector from the Yukon to the Panama Isthmus. The developments in the Kennedy, not only topple over this old time belief, but may lead to a revolution in mining in that state, for the deeper progress is made in the Kennedy the wider grows the ore body. At the 800-foot level the ore was rich but only eight feet wide. At the 2,000 foot level it had increased to twenty feet. At the 2,100 foot level it is thirty feet wide, and as the workmen go still deeper the ore body grows. It is like a great wedge in the earth with the edge to the surface. Orders have been given to sink the shaft an additional 200 feet and mine owners on the Pacific Coast are awaiting the re-

sult. If that ledge continues to grow in size there will be some lively burrowing in the bottom of the mother lode this coming summer. Even the Comstock people may be tempted to make another experiment. At its present development the Kennedy has the distinction of being the deepest gold mine in the world with the exception of a property in Victoria, Australia. The shaft from top to bottom, allowing for the incline, measures 2,450 feet.—Ex.

Metals More Precious than Gold.

There are several rare metals that are much more valuable than gold. Gallium, for example, is quoted in the market at 3,000\$ an ounce avoirdupois. Tons of zinc ores must be worked over in order to obtain a trifling quantity. Most costly of all metals save only gallium, is germanium, which is quoted at 1,125\$ per ounce. Rhodium is worth 112 50\$ an ounce; ruthenium, 90\$ an ounce; and palladium, 24\$ an ounce. The last is about equal in value to gold. These metals are of no great commercial importance. Most of them are mere curiosities of the laboratory, having been discovered originally by accident, incidental to the analysis of ores. It has been suggested that some of them might be coined, but the supply of them is too uncertain. That was the difficulty with platinum, which the Russian government minted in the first half of the present century. Iridium is utilized to some extent for making instruments of delicacy which must have the property of not corroding. It resists the action of all single acids. Its only important use is for tipping gold pens. For this purpose the grains of it, which are flat like gold dust, are picked out with magnifying glasses. At the mine it makes a good deal of trouble, the difficulty being found in separating it from gold bullion.—American Journal of Photography.

Not all the miners of Butte are men, says the Anaconda (Mont.) "Standard." About two thirds of the way across the flat east of the city a woman, Mrs. M. E. Fritz, is engaged in sinking a shaft on a claim known as the California. She is performing the work herself, and, in addition to this she splits her own cordwood, takes care of the horses, attends to her household duties and spurs the children herself. The shaft on the claim is now down about ten feet and is still going. Although working to a disadvantage (she fills the bucket and then climbs up the ladder and takes a turn at the windlass), she is making good headway, and finds encouragement in the fact that she has struck a streak of gold bearing ore which assays well. Mrs. Fritz is the widow of the late William Fritz, and prior to taking up her residence on the flat occupied her own house west of Missouri gulch.

The peculiar religious society known as Dunkards, large numbers of whom have lived in northern Indiana for many years, is endeavoring to purchase the entire body of land comprised within Brown county, in the state of Indiana, to which the members will emigrate and establish a government of their own, according to their peculiar notions. C. E. Everett, of Albion, is the projector of the scheme, and has already purchased 41,000 acres of land in that county, to which 100 families will move in a few days. The projectors say that neither jail nor courthouse will be needed, and that the election of local officers would be held only to comply with the law, as all property would be held in common. The Dunkards believe it will be the garden spot of Indiana.—Crizen.

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To The Miner

Who are in areas should make some effort to pay up. We need the money and must have it.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Hibernia mine, or the owners thereof, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the parties having a lease thereon.

W. H. ROGERS.

Kingman, Nov. 18 h, 1896. 6mo.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

To Andrew Franzon, Adam Stroth, and Frank A. Muhlbeier, their heirs, administrators or assigns.

You, and each of you are hereby notified that the undersigned, co-owners of the mining claim hereinafter described, have expended three hundred dollars, to-wit: One hundred dollars in each of the years 1894, 1895, and 1896, in labor and money by way of improvements upon said mining claims, in order to hold said mining claim under the provisions and requirements of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to be expended upon said mining property in each of said years, in order to hold the same. Said mining property consists of the East Seven Hundred and Fifty feet of that certain mining claim known as the Hilda mining claim, and the east Seven Hundred and Fifty feet of that certain mining claim known as the Mayflower claim. All said mining property being situate and located in Indian Secret Mining District, County of Mohave, Territory of Arizona. And you are further notified that if, within ninety days after the service of this notice, if personally served, or within ninety days after the service of this notice by publication, you fail to refuse or neglect to contribute your, and each of your proportion of said expenditures, your entire interest in said claim will be forfeited and become the undersigned co-owners under and by virtue of said section 2324.

HENRY ANDERSON

HANS BLOCK,

HARRY CLAUSEN,

ANNA BECKER.

First insertion January 2d, 1897.

Professionals.

E. M. SANFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

RICHARD J. HARTMAN, Attorney at Law.
Special attention to land and mining litigation. Collections and Conveyancing. Office in Lake building.

Secret Societies.

K. OF P.—WESTERN LODGE, NO. 12; meets every Tuesday evening in the Lake Hall at 8:00 o'clock. Visiting brothers, in good standing, cordially invited.
W. G. BLAKELY, C. C.
A. E. EALY, K. of R. and S.
O. G. T.—KINGMAN LODGE, NO. 22
I. meets every Thursday evening in M. E. Church at 8:00 o'clock. Visiting members cordially invited.
MISS MAGGIE FISHER, C. T.
MISS LENA BROBANT, Sec.

O. O. F.—KINGMAN LODGE, NO. 7—
I. meets every Wednesday night in the Lake Hall at 8:00 o'clock. Visiting brothers invited.
JAS. ROSSBOROUGH, I. G.
A. E. EALY, Sec.

Stage Lines.

WHITE HILLS—Tri-weekly, via Mineral Park and Chloride. Leaves Kingman every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; returning, leaves White Hills every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Fare—Mineral Park, \$2; Chloride, \$3; White Hills, \$6.
CAMPBELL LINE—Tri-weekly. Leaves Kingman Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning same day. Stage leaves Kingman at 7 a. m. ARIZONA STAGE CO.

SIGNAL LINE—Semi-weekly. Leaves Yucca Monday and Friday, returning Tuesday and Saturday.
HOSEA STOUT.

MOHAVE CITY—Semi-weekly. Leaves Needles Monday and Friday.

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